

REGINA

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Colin Alexander	News of the North			
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REGINA

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MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

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OPENING REMARKS

BY THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE T. R. BERGER

AT THE HEARING OF THE

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19TH, 1976

8:00 P.M.

We in Canada stand at our last frontier. We have some important decisions to make, decisions for which all of us will share a measure of responsibility.

Two pipeline companies, Arctic Gas and Foothills Pipe Lines, are competing for the right to build a gas pipeline to bring natural gas from the Arctic Ocean to southern Canada and the United States. The Government of Canada has established this Inquiry to see what the social, economic and environmental consequences will be if the pipeline goes ahead, and to recommend what terms and conditions should be imposed if the pipeline is built.

We are conducting an Inquiry about a proposal to build a pipeline along the route of Canada's mightiest river; a pipeline costlier than any in history; a pipeline to be built across our Northern Territories, across a land where four races of people (white, Indian, Metis and Inuit) live, where seven different languages are spoken; the first pipeline in the world to be buried in the permafrost.

The pipeline project will not simply consist of a right of way. It will take three years to build. It will entail hundreds of miles of access roads over the snow and ice, it will mean that 6,000 workers will be needed to build the pipeline, and 1200 more to build the gas plants in the Mackenzie Delta; it will mean pipe, barges, wharves, trucks, machinery, aircraft, airstrips; in addition, it will mean enhanced oil and gas exploration and development in the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Delta and the Beaufort Sea.



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The Government of Canada has made it plain that the gas pipeline is not to be considered in isolation. In the Expanded Guidelines for Northern Pipelines they have laid it down that we are to proceed on the assumption that if a gas pipeline is built an oil pipeline will follow.

So we must consider the impact of an energy corridor that will bring gas and oil from the Arctic to the mid-continent.

It will be for the Government of Canada, when they have my report and the report of the National Energy Board, to decide whether the pipeline should be built and the energy corridor established. These are questions of national policy to be determined by those elected to govern.

My task, and the task of this Inquiry, is to make sure that we understand the consequences of what we are doing, to enable the Government to make an informed judgment.

The Inquiry began its hearings on March 3, 1975 in Yellowknife. Since then we have held many months of formal hearings listening to the evidence of engineers, scientists, biologists, anthropologists, economists, listening to the people who have made it the work of their lifetime to study the North and Northern conditions.

The environment of the Arctic has been called fragile. That may or may not be true. Arctic species certainly are tough. They have to be to survive, but at certain times of the year, especially when they are having their young, they are vulnerable.

If you build a pipeline from Alaska along the Arctic coast of the Yukon you will be opening up a wilderness where the Porcupine Caribou herd calves - on the coastal plain and in the foothills - every summer. Then it is proposed that the pipeline from Alaska should cross the mouth of the Mackenzie Delta, where the white whales of the Beaufort Sea have their young each year. Millions of birds come to the Mackenzie Delta and the coast of the Beaufort Sea each summer from all over the Western Hemisphere to breed and to store up energy for their long journey south in the fall. Can we build pipelines from the North under conditions that will ensure the survival of these species? These are some of the questions that we are examining.

But it is the people of the North that have the most at stake here, because they will have to live with whatever decisions are made.

That is why the Inquiry has held hearings in 28 cities and towns, villages, settlements and outposts in the North, to enable the peoples of the North to tell me, the government and all of us what their life and their own experience have taught them about the North, and the likely impact of a pipeline and energy corridor.

The Inquiry has been from Sachs Harbour to Fort Smith, from Old Crow to Fort Franklin, and has heard from 700 witnesses in English, French, Loucheux, Slavey, Dogrib, Chipewyan and Eskimo.

Our task is to establish constructive approaches to Northern development. If we are to do that we have an obligation to canvass all of the questions before us.

Some of these questions are: Should native land claims be settled before the pipeline is built? If it is built, and the native people want to participate in its construction, how can we ensure that they are given an opportunity to work on the pipeline? Can they develop skills on the pipeline that will be of some use to themselves and to the North after the pipeline is built? Can we provide a sound basis for Northern business to obtain contracts and subcontracts on the pipeline?

What about the unions? We are told they have an awesome measure of control over pipeline construction in Alaska. Should they have the same measure of control over pipeline construction in the Mackenzie Valley?

What about the local taxpayer in Yellowknife and Inuvik? If you have a pipeline boom, you will have to expand your schools, your hospitals, your police force, your local services. What measures ought to be taken to enable the municipalities and other institutions of local government to cope with the impact?

We Canadians think of ourselves as a Northern people. So the future of the North is a matter of concern to all of us. In fact it is our own appetite for oil and gas, and our own patterns of energy consumption that have given rise to proposals to bring oil and gas from the Arctic.

It may well be that what happens in the North and to Northern peoples will tell us what kind of a people we are.

That is why we are here to listen to you.

Aside from briefs by the Regina Chamber of Commerce, Colin Alexander, publisher of The News of the North, and Ed Maginnes, Professor of Horticultural Science, of the University of Saskatchewan all of the sixteen briefs presented in Regina on May 19th were opposed to immediate and rapid development in the Mackenzie Valley.

As in other southern cities, church committees, environmental groups, labour unions and native associations all proposed a moratorium on development pending the settlement of land claims, proof of environmental safety, proof of the necessity of the natural gas and the study of alternate sources.

For the first time, a provincial government made a statement to the Inquiry during its southern swing. Peter Black, of the Energy Secretariat, Department of Mineral Resources, Government of Saskatchewan, said:-

- since all Mackenzie Delta gas will be produced to support exports, exports should be cut off for an unknown duration;
- if the pipeline is to be built, it must be owned by the Canadian public and have members of public interest groups and the cabinet on its Board of Directors;
- if this is not possible, it must be Canadian, and therefore, Saskatchewan supports the Foothills proposal.

The Regina Chamber of Commerce told the Inquiry that while a pipeline must "tread lightly" on the North, the gas is required and the employment and direct benefits to the North would be substantial.

Colin Alexander, Publisher of The News of the North in Yellowknife, now a resident of Saskatoon, told the Inquiry that the traditional way of life no longer exists, and if the Northern native is to retain and enhance his dignity and self respect, development must proceed. He said he hoped the Inquiry would study in depth the political evolution of the North. He said without more legislative strength for the Territorial Council, there would be increased northern frustration that could not be completely solved by economic development. He noted that the predominantly native Council had voted 11 to 2 in favour of pipeline development.

Ed Maginnes, the horticultural professor from the University of Saskatchewan, outlined the program, partially sponsored by Arctic Gas, in which he and his colleague grew vegetables in a greenhouse heated by the waste heat of a Saskatchewan Power gas turbine compressor station. He emphasized that it is this type of conservation which must be the essence of future use of energy resources.

After hearing sixteen briefs, the Inquiry moved to Winnipeg May 20.

INTRODUCTION

1. Mr. Justice Brien, the Saskatchewan Government greatly appreciates the fact that the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry is making hearings across western Canada. Additional work is being done by the Government of Canada to ensure that the work of the Inquiry is as effective as possible. The Government of Saskatchewan is pleased to participate in this process.

SUBMISSION
TO THE
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

2. The Government of Saskatchewan is pleased to participate in this process. The Government of Saskatchewan is pleased to participate in this process. The Government of Saskatchewan is pleased to participate in this process. The Government of Saskatchewan is pleased to participate in this process.

BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN

Regina,
Saskatchewan

May 19, 1976

In this regard, therefore, and because Saskatchewan has a direct concern respecting the proposals to construct a gas pipeline along the Mackenzie Valley, we are submitting this brief to your Inquiry.

INTRODUCTION

1. Mr. Justice Berger, the Saskatchewan Government greatly appreciates the fact that the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry is holding hearings across southern Canada. Additional media coverage of such hearings should make southern Canadians more aware of and concerned about the massive resource developments contemplated for our country's northland. Southern hearings will provide greater access for interested Canadians to outline their views to the Inquiry. Moreover, such hearings indicate that the Inquiry is interested to learn the views of southern Canadians about development proposals whose impact per person, nevertheless, will be far greater north of the 60th parallel than south of that line.

2. The Saskatchewan Government has a relatively limited involvement in northern affairs per se, that is the affairs of the persons who reside "north of 60". Consequently, we hesitate to offer suggestions as to what might be an appropriate manner for future development in the northern half of Canada. The fact remains, however, that it is southern Canadian (and in some respects, foreign) interests that have instigated proposals for massive changes in the North, and it is the Government of all Canadians which will have to make decisions on these proposals. In this context, therefore, and because Saskatchewan has several concerns respecting the proposals to construct a gas pipeline along the MacKenzie Valley, we are submitting this brief to your Inquiry.

3. Saskatchewan's concerns in respect of the competing applications to build a MacKenzie Valley gas pipeline have already been outlined to the National Energy Board. We understand, and appreciate, that your Inquiry is of the view that "Questions relating to gas supply, Canada's gas requirements and export of gas are for the National Energy Board to consider". We attempt, therefore, in what follows, to comment only on those matters which we feel are relevant to the potential impact of a MacKenzie Valley gas pipeline on northern Canada.

4. Before we outline these points, you may be interested to know that, in our submission of September 19, 1975, to the National Energy Board hearings on these pipelines, we cited the importance of your Inquiry as follows:

"... Saskatchewan looks forward to a comprehensive examination of a MacKenzie Valley pipeline and adequate resolution of several important issues associated with its construction and operation. Some of these main issues include the environmental impact of a northern pipeline, and the very real effects which it will have upon northern residents. This latter aspect raises matters of a profound social and ethical nature. As an example, we cite the issues outlined in the Labour Day Message of the Canadian Catholic Conference, dated September 1, 1975. Saskatchewan submits that the pending report of the Berger Commission would appear to be highly relevant to the making of sound and just decisions on the social questions raised by the applications before the National Energy Board."

TIMING OF DEVELOPMENT

5. One of the main issues which we raised in our submission to the National Energy Board (NEB) is the question of the appropriate timing of pipeline development along the MacKenzie Valley. While this question obviously relates to the demand for and the supply of natural gas, which falls within the NEB's jurisdiction, we feel that it is also an important determinant of the northern impact of such development. To underline this matter, we submit that the construction of such a pipeline in the late 1980's, for example, would have a far different and presumably less deleterious impact on the North than if it were constructed in the late 1970's. We are not hereby suggesting a particular date of construction which would be in Canada's overall interest. Rather, the point we wish to make is that a difference in timing of several years, particularly given the current high rate of social and organizational changes in northern Canada, may well result in a significantly improved environmental, social and economic impact of a MacKenzie Valley gas pipeline. Such additional time could allow for such things as:

- (a) further examination of the likely environmental impact of a pipeline, and the design of appropriate measures to ameliorate such impact;
- (b) additional research by native organizations in respect of land claims and longer negotiations thereon with the federal government;

- (c) further preparation by individuals, organizations, local governments and the federal government to cope with and improve the impact of pipeline construction and operation.

6. Before outlining the particular aspect of pipeline timing which Saskatchewan feels is relevant to your Inquiry, I should like to relate this project to the more general context of northern Canadian development. Given that northern and southern Canada share a common country and a common government, it is reasonable to expect that, over time, the activities and economies of these two parts of Canada will interact to an increasing extent. Northern Canada relies on southern Canada for certain services and goods and vice-versa. Given the relatively fragile socio-economic environmental system in northern Canada, however, Saskatchewan submits that southern Canada should seek to limit its demands on the North both in terms of timing and extent, so as not to overwhelm this fragile northern system. Not only should southern Canada limit its own demands, it should limit even more strictly the demands of foreign countries for northern Canadian services and goods. This need for differentiation between the nationality of the demands for northern resources is particularly applicable in the case of a MacKenzie Valley gas pipeline.

7. If the timing of northern development is relevant to the impact which such development would have on the North, it is also relevant to the above-mentioned separate national demands for the natural gas of northern Canada. We do not wish to delve into the details of this situation which, as your Inquiry has stated, are more properly the concern of the National Energy Board. Suffice it to say, however, that Canada has licensed exports of gas over many years. The current annual volume of these exports is equivalent to about 70% of Canada's present annual consumption. Saskatchewan submits, and the federal government agrees, that Canadians have first priority to utilize all of Canada's natural gas if necessary, regardless of long-term export licences. We further submit that construction and operation of a MacKenzie Valley gas pipeline prior to the date in the 1980's when Canada's consumption of gas will equal her production of gas, will mean that MacKenzie Delta gas will essentially be produced to serve the export market. While such gas exports under existing licences represent a legitimate objective of Canada, Saskatchewan submits that the maintenance of such gas exports are clearly of secondary importance to the question of meeting Canada's own gas requirements. To the extent that deferring the fulfillment of our gas export commitments for several years provides additional time for southern and northern Canada to prepare for a MacKenzie Valley pipeline, such a deferment should be seriously considered. By this measure, Canada could avoid any unnecessarily rapid development of northern

Canada which would result from serving the energy markets of foreign countries. Saskatchewan submits that this question of the appropriate timing of a MacKenzie Valley gas pipeline, and the fact that foreign countries in particular stand to benefit from early pipeline construction, are relevant to the matters under consideration by your Inquiry.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

8. A second issue of possible relevance to your Inquiry is that of the ownership of a MacKenzie Valley gas pipeline. In our submission to the National Energy Board, Saskatchewan recommended that consideration be given to public ownership of this important national project. By public ownership, we refer to a corporation whose equity financing is provided by, and whose shares are held by, Canadian governments. Such a corporation's board of directors would be comprised of people responsible to the Canadian electorate and representatives of interest groups whose opinions and expertise would be of assistance to the pipeline corporation in carrying out its objectives. The objectives of the corporation, moreover, could be whatever might be appropriately determined by Canadian governments as provided for in the corporation's enabling legislation or letters patent.

9. The option of public ownership of a MacKenzie Valley pipeline represents a means of achieving several possible benefits in terms of impact on the North. First, by providing for the representation of northern Canadian residents on the Board of

Directors, public ownership could provide more directly for northern input into the determination of pipeline design, construction scheduling and procedures, as well as employment and operating practices. Second, uninhibited by the absolute criterion of profit performance, a publicly-owned pipeline organization would be more amenable to taking measures which sacrificed the profit goal in order to serve the broader objective of an appropriate social and environmental impact on northern Canada. Thirdly, public ownership would more directly ensure that the relevant plans and practices of the corporation were adequately known by the Government of Canada, in order that changes could be made to such plans which were deemed appropriate. Fourthly, public ownership would ensure that actions taken in northern Canada were made entirely by Canadians, serving Canadian objectives.

MAPLE LEAF PROJECT

10. The Saskatchewan Government's third general submission to the National Energy Board was that, in the absence of public ownership of a MacKenzie Valley gas pipeline, the project outlined by Foothills Pipeline Limited (i.e., the "Maple Leaf" project) would be preferable. While the Maple Leaf project has many relative advantages over its competitor from Canada's point of view, we believe that it also provides certain relative benefits from the point of view of its impact on northern Canada. First,

by virtue of its smaller diameter and shorter length, it would likely result in a smaller environmental impact in the North. Second, Foothills Pipeline has already demonstrated to some extent its sensitivity to northern needs by virtue of its northern training program and its offer to provide lower-cost gas service to communities along the MacKenzie Valley. Third, Foothills' current and projected ownership structure is entirely Canadian, with the attendant benefits thereof, some of which I mentioned previously. In this regard, Saskatchewan submits that, just as northern development should be timed in accordance with northern and southern Canadian (and not foreign) schedules in mind, so should the development of the North be undertaken by Canadian rather than foreign organizations, with their attendant self-interests and objectives.

SUMMATION

11. In summary, Mr. Justice Berger, Saskatchewan appreciates the opportunity which you have afforded us to outline some of our views on the proposed massive pipeline project. We submit that the scheduling of a MacKenzie Valley pipeline, if authorized, would provide additional time for research and preparation if it were carried out in accordance with the timing of Canada's and not foreign needs for Delta gas. Saskatchewan suggests that the option of public ownership, properly designed and implemented, could provide certain additional benefits for northern Canada.

In the absence of such public ownership, we commend the pipeline proposal advanced by Foothills Pipeline Limited as the preferable of the competing projects from both a southern and northern Canadian point of view. In general, Saskatchewan submits that a MacKenzie Valley pipeline oriented to Canadian needs and interests, on a Canadian scale and schedule and under Canadian ownership, would be preferable to a pipeline whose *raison-d'etre* largely lies in serving the immediate and massive energy requirements of foreign countries.

12. Saskatchewan fully supports the work of your Inquiry, and appreciates the open, equitable and comprehensive procedures which you have adopted. We hope that Saskatchewan's views will be of some assistance to you in what is clearly an awesome task of extreme importance to not only northern but all Canadians.

Peter Black

for

Roy Lloyd,
Director,
Energy Secretariat,
Department of Mineral Resources,
Government of Saskatchewan.



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FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS

PRESENTATION OF

NOEL V. STARBLANKET

VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF RESEARCH

TO THE

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

MAY 19, 1976.

I WELCOME THIS OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE EVIDENCE TO THE INQUIRY INTO THE PROPOSED MACKENZIE VALLEY GAS PIPELINE.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO (100) INDIANS OF CANADA SIGNED TREATIES WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA THROUGH THE QUEEN'S COMMISSIONERS. THROUGH THESE TREATIES THE CONCEPT OF INDIAN TITLE TO THIS GREAT LAND WAS BORN TO THE COMMON LAW AND THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

TODAY ONE HUNDRED YEARS (100) later I STAND BEFORE ANOTHER OF THE QUEEN'S COMMISSIONERS ONLY THIS TIME TO ASK FOR SUPPORT FOR MY BROTHERS IN THE NORTH.

IT IS IRONIC THAT ONE HUNDRED (100) YEARS LATER WE MUST ASK THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR RECOGNITION OF INDIAN TITLE.

ONE HUNDRED (100) YEARS AGO INDIANS WERE GIVEN LANDS THAT WERE LEAST ATTRACTIVE, TODAY CANADA DISCOVERS THAT ITS RESOURCES ARE FAST DEPLETING AND GOVERNMENT IS ATTEMPTING TO EXPLORE IN AREAS WHERE INDIAN TITLE HAS NOT YET BEEN RECOGNIZED.

CANADA IN SOME SEMBLANCE DECIDED TO SETTLE WITH INDIANS 100 YEARS AGO AND IN SO DOING BESTOWED HONOR UPON HERSELF. ARE WE TO BELIEVE THAT IN 1976 SHE WILL DIVEST HERSELF OF HER REMAINING HONOR BY ALLOWING MULTI-NATIONAL CORPORATIONS TO RAPE AND PILLAGE THE NORTH AND ITS RESIDENTS.

THE FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS SUPPORTS THE INDIAN BROTHERHOOD OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES IN THEIR POSITION WHICH DEMANDS THAT NO DECISION BE MADE ON WHETHER TO CONSTRUCT A MACKENZIE VALLEY GAS PIPELINE UNTIL INDIAN PEOPLE HAVE NEGOTIATED A SATISFACTORY LAND SETTLEMENT WITH THE FEDERAL GOV'T.

IN SO DOING THE FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS ASKS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO RESPECT THAT LAW¹ WHICH REQUIRES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT ABORIGINAL LANDS FROM WHITE ENCROACHMENT.² WE SUBMIT THAT OUR BRITISH COMMON LAW HERITAGE RECOGNIZES ABORIGINAL TITLE OF LAND AND THAT THAT LAW DICTATES THAT NEITHER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS OF THE GOV'T NOR PRIVATE PERSONS MAY LAWFULLY USE OR ALLOW FOR THE USE OF ABORIGINAL LANDS UNTIL THE LAND IS PROPERLY CEDED BY TREATY. IN SO DOING THE FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS ASKS THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO HONOUR THEIR COMMITMENT TO PROTECT THE TRADITIONAL LIFESTYLE OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

THE INDIAN AND INUIT PEOPLES OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ARE THE LAWFUL OCCUPANTS OF THEIR LANDS, WITH A LEGAL AS WELL AS AN EQUITABLE³ CLAIM TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF IT AND TO USE IT ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN DISCRETION. THE FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS ASKS OF MR. JUSTICE THOMAS BERGER THAT HE RECOMMEND TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THAT ABORIGINAL LANDS BE PROTECTED AGAINST ANY ATTEMPTED ENCROACHMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS OR INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

1. force of a statute

2. entering on that land in violation of Indian rights.

3. moral, fair.

R

to Bud Hallock
C 390

#15

SUBMISSION
TO
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY
BY
THE SASKATCHEWAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR, C.L.C.

MAY 19, 1976

SUBMISSION TO
MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE INQUIRY
BY

THE SASKATCHEWAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR, C.L.C.

The Saskatchewan Federation of Labour represents 51,000 workers in this province. We are pleased to appear before this Inquiry to state our support for a settlement of Native land claims prior to the decision being made on the application to build the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline.

The Canadian North has been cited as a major region for potential reserves of oil and gas. Assisted by the federal government, the giants of the oil industry: Exxon, Shell, Gulf, Mobil, Sunoco, and others have led the way through their Canadian subsidiaries, in making discoveries and initiating plans to build several major industrial projects of which the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline is a significant one.

The critical issue is how these northern energy resources are to be developed -- by whom and for whom. We are especially concerned that the future of the north not be determined by colonial patterns of development, wherein a powerful few end up controlling both the people and the resources.

It is our contention that settlement of the land claims issue granting aboriginal titles to the northern Native peoples is simple human justice. The Canadian government is on the threshold of a most important decision. They can assist the Dene and Inuit peoples to achieve not only dignity, but economic self-sufficiency and social and cultural survival.

The alternative is continued colonial rule at an ever increasing cost to the Canadian taxpayer, coupled with destruction of a culture and the consignment of proud and independent people to a marginal existence on poor wages and government handouts.

THE COLONIAL STATUS OF THE NORTH

The life that persists in the north has been described as everything from 19th century colonialism to feudalism. There is a great deal of truth in both these descriptions, despite the rhetoric about de-colonizing the north and bringing it into the 20th century.

The north and northern Native people are effectively ruled in this colonial fashion by a white minority of R.C.M.P., teachers, welfare workers, government officials, The Bay, employers and medical personnel.

The people, because of the sum total of oppressive institutions over them, lack an effective democratic control over their lives. The colonialism is not just a matter of lack of consultation or the high-handed manipulations of government bureaucrats, but something more profound. It is built right into the actual physical layout of northern communities. Typically, these communities are segregated along racial grounds with white 'enclaves' huddled together to make modern amenities such as water and sewage easier and cheaper to supply.

Phillip Blake, a Dene from the Northwest Territories, is eloquent in his description of this phenomena:

"Look at the housing where transient government staff live. And look at the housing where the Indian people live. Look at how the school and hostel, the R.C.M.P. and government staff houses are right in the center of town. Dividing the Indian people into two sides.

"Look at where the Bay store is, right on top of the highest point of land.

"Do you think the people here had any voice in planning this community?

"Take a look at the school here. Try to find anything that makes it a place where Indian values, traditions and Indian culture is respected...Who hires the teachers and who fires them? This school is just a symbol of white domination and control. It is a part of a system set up to destroy Indian culture and to destroy our pride in our Indian heritage." (1)

(1) A Dene's Views on the Pipeline, Phillip Blake, C.A.S.N.P. Bulletin, March, 1976.

Many well-intentioned, idealistic welfare people and teachers adopt a culture of poverty analysis in an attempt to understand the situation they find themselves in. The culture of poverty concept assumes that poor people are poor because something is wrong with them. It assumes that even if decent paying, reasonably regular and long-term employment were offered to poor people, they would refuse to work and prefer to vegetate on welfare because of some deep perversity in the "culture".

The fact that decent, regular jobs are virtually unavailable is deliberately ignored by such a theory. That "social problems", violence, etc., can all be linked to unemployment is a second major premise necessary to combat the culture of poverty theory. Even though decent employment in itself does not solve everything, it is the first and irreplaceable step out of the ultra-oppression of poverty and colonialism.

A Canadian Artic Gas Study on the social and economic impact of the proposed pipeline predicted problems in trying to incorporate Native people into the standard wage economy. The greatest advantage to the Native people is purported to be increased opportunities for employment. However, after a two to three year construction period (during which skilled labour would probably be imported from the south), it is estimated that only 200 workers would be required for permanent pipeline maintenance. Moreover, most of the jobs will be in a few centralized locations, and many native people are not willing to leave their homes for the dubious benefit of a paying job of this kind. (2)

A settlement granting aboriginal title would enable the Native peoples to direct the course of resource extraction in a way that would be beneficial to the entire population of the Northwest Territories. Ownership of the land would give them authority to control the rents from resource development and initiate economic activities relevant to their own needs and priorities.

(2) Native Land Claims in the MacKenzie, Fact Sheet No. 3, C.A.S.N.P.

"We are saying that when developments do take place, and many already have, Indian people are entitled as owners of the land to receive revenues, or royalties. These royalties could then be put to work to create community enterprises. That way we could create a long term economic base under Indian control and native people would be free of dependence on the government and the developers to create jobs." (3)

LAND IS THE ECONOMY

Since the construction of the DEW line in the 1950's and the development of larger urban centers such as Inuvik, the north and its people have seen many changes -- the largest being the emergence of an ethnic based class system. (4) Although some native northerners have benefited from the encroachments made by southern money and technology, the vast majority are witness to an enormous contrast in living conditions, opportunity and power between whites and natives, with the gap continuing to widen.

Up until now the harsh reality of settlement life, characterized by lack of economic opportunity, brutality, poverty and powerlessness, was confined to places like Inuvik and other settled communities. The land itself remained untouched and was as such, a refuge from town life for some and a source of income for many more.

By the mid-sixties the assault on the land began. Mineral and oil exploration, seismic blasting, bulldozers and helicopters appeared with increasing frequency. The significance of this assault does not appear to be understood by either the oil companies or the vast majority of white southerners. It is in fact, the final straw, the catalyst giving rise to an increasing political consciousness among native northern people.

(3) The Dene Speak for Themselves. C.A.S.N.P. Bulletin, March 1976.

(4) The Significance of the Land to Native Northerners, Peter J. Usher, Speech to Canadian Society of Exploration Geophysicists, 1973.

The value of the land to Native people cannot be replaced with jobs and industry and town life. Jobs are a resource to be exploited towards specific ends. The land and its resources are permanent and a source of security and well-being.

Native people are looking for a better and more prosperous life; a way which will allow them to control development and use it as a tool. The land has become their bargaining power.

CONCLUSION

It is our understanding that both the Dene and Inuit land claims are based on aboriginal title - simply put -- property rights of native people over lands which they have traditionally used and occupied from time immemorial.

In the case of the Inuit no treaties were ever signed, nor were they conquered in war. Although treaties were signed by the Dene people in 1899 and 1921, the validity of these treaties is questioned. Dene people have testified the treaties to be only of peace and friendship, not a relinquishment of land.

The Inuit are claiming a substantial portion of land sufficient to guarantee the integrity of their communities and an economic base for their future. They want the choice to sustain their traditional hunting and trapping activities and to have some measure of control over resource development through self-governing institutions.

The Dene want self determination, by which they mean the right to govern themselves through institutions of their choice. They want as well guaranteed long-term political security, by which they mean the assurance of a land base sufficient to allow control over future political and economic development in the north.

They want economic independence through a resource base that would enable them to develop economic alternatives to fit their needs and desires and free them from future dependence on welfare.

Finally they want cultural survival, by which they mean recognition of the Dene as a culturally distinct people free to determine their own cultural development within the Canadian framework.

James T. Wah-Shee has stated:

"We see a land settlement as the means by which to define the native community of interest in the north, and not to obscure it. This is why we stress, in the land settlement model we have put forward, that formalization of our rights is our essential goal, rather than the extinguishment of those rights.

"The land settlement model put forward by the Indian people of the North is based on a developmental principle firmly rooted in the expressed needs of a region and distinct people. At this crucial time in Canadian history, we feel it represents an opportunity for this country to adopt a development policy which will more closely approximate regional and national interests than the policies implicit in choices in the past. Support us."

It is this position we support.

Respectfully submitted:

The Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, CLC.

May 19, 1976

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University of Saskatchewan Waste-Heat Greenhouse
Production Project

E.A. Maginnes & G.H. Green *

Departments of Horticulture and Mechanical Engineering

It is not our aim to report on the ecological and sociological advantages and disadvantages of the proposed northern pipeline, but rather to focus on a potentially useful "waste product" that will result if the pipeline is built. Namely, the exhaust gases from the turbines used to operate the pipeline compressors.

Compressor stations will be located at definite intervals (approx. 50 miles) along the pipeline. The turbines at these stations burn natural gas taken from the pipeline and in turn operate the compressors that propel the gas. An average station will produce enough clean waste heat to meet the requirements of 15 to 20 acres of vegetable production area.

Our main area of interest has been the use of waste heat to help reduce production costs to a level that would allow greenhouse vegetables to be grown economically in spite of the present inflationary period and energy crisis. When considering sources, it was realized that there are those that require the use of a conventional heat exchanger. However, the most economical method would be to utilize a source that could be essentially used directly. After considerable searching, it was concluded that the exhaust gases from a gas-fired turbine had the greatest

* Presented on behalf of the research team working on this project.

potential at this time. They could not only supply heat, but also carbon dioxide to enhance plant growth and development.

In the mid-August 1974, a pilot project was initiated to utilize the stack gases from a gas-fired turbine as a source of heat and carbon dioxide enrichment. A site for the project was made available by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation at the Saskatoon Compressor Station. Funding for the project has come from the Hantelman Agricultural Trust Fund, the Saskatchewan Council of Anti-Poverty Organization and Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited.

The greenhouse is a quonset structure 26 feet wide, 135 feet long and covered with 6 mil polyethylene. Internally, there are 3 compartments separated by work areas. One of the compartments is heated conventionally and the other two by exhaust gases.

Some of the major findings to date are:

- (1) Turbine exhaust gases cannot be used directly without some form of filtering to reduce the nitrogen oxides to a level tolerable by plants.
- (2) Carbon dioxide levels from 1500 to 5000 ppm during the daylight or entire day to not cause any visible injury to tomato plants.
- (3) Tomato plants grown in a greenhouse section heated by exhaust gases produced more fruit than a corresponding check section.
- (4) Carbon dioxide enrichment allowed good quality and quantities

of tomatoes to be produced during the low-light season of the year without employing artificial light. There were indications that the high levels of carbon dioxide compensate for the low light intensities of winter.

- (5) High quality tomatoes can be produced that are equal or superior to imported field-grown fruit.
- (6) A recently initiated marketing study has shown that the locally produced tomatoes can command a price premium.

Although considerable work remains to be done, it would appear that the results of the Saskatoon experiments could have direct implications with regards to development of a northern pipeline.

The objectives of the Saskatoon experiments can be extended to the North. These are as follows:

- (1) To learn to utilize some of our natural resources more fully, particularly non-renewable resources.
- (2) To learn to economically produce vegetables on a year-round basis.
- (3) To learn to produce foods that will result in a more balanced diet. For example, tomatoes grown in a carbon dioxide enriched environment are reported to have an increased vitamin C content.
- (4) To improve local employment and social conditions.

This report is not meant to be complete and thus we would be pleased to discuss the potential of our research in more detail with members of the Inquiry Appraisal Team.

SUBMISSION

FROM

THE PEOPLE OF SANDY BAY

SASKATCHEWAN

TO

THE BERGER INQUIRY

In Sandy Bay people are familiar with the process of government inquiries into land usage of lands inhabited by native people. We, along with other people residing along the Churchill River formed the Missinnippi Committee which was charged with the responsibility of insuring public input into government decisions effecting the social and natural environment by damming the Churchill River system. From the beginning our committee was a sham. It was created and funded by the Saskatchewan government in order to give the appearance of public input into government decision making. Even at its inception the government had insured its failure. The finances were insufficient to provide anything but a caricature of public input.

With travel costs as high as they are in the north we were faced with decisions of either holding a few small public meetings or carrying out research so that we could have something substantive to say at those meetings. We did not have the financial resources to do both. Forced to penny-pinch in our ongoing fight for adequate financial resources we found ourselves with insufficient funds to publish our final report. As a result, while our committee existed, it could only give the appearance of meaningful public input into the government decision making process.

So now you are conducting a public inquiry into the impact of a pipeline on the MacKenzie River Valley. Perhaps we should believe that the federal government has more honorable intentions than those exhibited by the provincial government when it created our committee. But we have reason to be skeptical.

Public opinion does not exist in a vacuum. It is created. If this were not so why then would the oil companies be spending millions of dollars to create the opinion that an "energy crisis" looms on the horizon for Canadians? Why would they be trying to create the opinion that only by allowing them to make exhorbinant profits will they be able to "discover"

the oil necessary to solve the "oil crisis"? Why would they be trying to create the opinion that a MacKenzie Valley Pipeline is necessary to transport the oil that will solve this crisis regardless of the costs to the inhabitants of the MacKenzie Valley? They do it in order to create public opinion favourable to a pipeline.

But do the Dene people have the resources to counteract this propaganda? Do they have the millions of dollars necessary to take their message to the millions of T.V. viewers who watch the Esso hockey commercials? No! They only have their homes and their land. Land that the oil companies would violate in a second if they could get away with it.

And what role does your inquiry play? Does it bring the Dene message to the rest of Canada? You have heard their message: The land is their land and it is not for sale. Do you propagate their position? Do you explain why it is essential to their economic, social and cultural existence to preserve their land? No! You collect the public opinion that has been created by the oil companies. You collect the opinions that say the native peoples' land rights can be violated. By your very existence you allow the Dene peoples' ownership of their land to be called into public question.

Does the Canadian government formulate policy after sending inquiries into northern Canada to gather public opinion on the rights of ownership of the City of Toronto. That land belongs to Indians. It was stolen from them. Was this theft ever investigated? Were the armed robbers brought to face justice for their crimes? Half of Edmonton is Indian land based on signed treaties with the Government of Canada. Is there a public inquiry into its present occupancy and usage?

The Dene people closed the doors to public inquiry with their declaration: The land is not for sale. We support their unalienable rights to their own land.

Leah Louk
for Messing's Com.
& People of Lely Bay

